US Army Corps
of Engineers
HUNTSVILLE DIVISION

Defense Environmental Restoration Program
for
Formerly Used Defense Sites
Ordnance and Explosive Waste
Chemical Warfare Materials

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Brenton Point Fire Control Station

Newport, Rhode Island

Project Number - D01RI032401

AUGUST 1995

Prepared by
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

Ordnance and Explosive Waste
Chemical Warfare Material
Archives Search Report

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Brenton Point Fire Control Station
Newport, Rhode Island
Newport County
Project Number - D01RI032401

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authority

In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) 42 USC 9601 et seq. Ordnance and explosive wastes are included in the CERCLA definition of pollutants and contaminants that require a remedial response.

In 1983, the Environmental Restoration Defense Account (ERDA) was established by Public Law 98-212. This congressionally directed fund was to be used for environmental restoration at Department of Defense (DOD) active installations and formerly used properties. The DOD designated the Army as the sole manager for environmental restoration at closed installations and formerly used properties. The Secretary of the Army assigned this mission to the Corps of Engineers (USACE) in 1984.

The 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) amended certain aspects of CERCLA, some of which were directly related to Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) contamination. Chapter 160 of the SARA established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). One of the goals specified for the DERP is "correction of environmental damage (such as detection and disposal of unexploded ordnance) which creates an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment.

The DERP requires that a CERCLA response action be undertaken whenever such "imminent and substantial endangerment" is found at:

A. A facility or site that is owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense.

B. A facility or site that was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense and owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States at the time of actions leading to contamination.

C. A vessel owned or operated by the Department of Defense.

The National Contingency Plan (NCP) was established by the Clean Water Act of 1972. The NCP has been revised and broadened several times since then. Its purpose is to provide the organizational structure and procedures for remedial actions to be taken in response to the presence of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants at a site. Section 105 of the 1980 CERCLA states that the NCP shall apply to all response actions taken as a result of CERCLA requirements.

The March 1990 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan given in 40 CFR part 300 is the latest version of the NCP. Paragraph 300.120 states that "DOD will

be the removal response authority with respect to incidents involving DOD military weapons and munitions, or weapons and munitions under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of DOD."

On April 5, 1990, the U.S. Army Engineer Division, Huntsville (USAEDH) was designated as the USACE Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) and Design Center for ordnance and explosive waste. As the MCX and Design Center for OEW, USAEDH is responsible for the design and successful implementation of all Department of the Army OEW remediation actions required by CERCLA. USAEDH will also design and implement OEW remediation programs for other branches of the Department of Defense when requested. In cooperation with the Huntsville Division, the St. Louis District has been assigned the task of preparing Archive Search Reports for those Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) suspected of ordnance and explosive waste and chemical warfare materials (CWM) contamination.

1.2 Subject

Brenton Point Fire Control Station is situated on approximately 17.9 acres in the city of Newport, Rhode Island. The facility was located on the shoreline at the southwestern most portion of Newport. The basic mission of the Brenton Point Fire Control Station was to provide and direct artillery fire as part of the Narragansett Bay Harbor Defense. The facility had a battery of 155mm howitzers, an Anti-Motor Torpedo Boat battery, two Seacoast Artillery Fire Control Radar systems and associated equipment, such as searchlights and generators. The DOD leased the property from 12 December 1941 to 30 June 1946.

1.3 Purpose

This Archives Search Report (ASR) compiles information obtained through historical research at various archives and records holding facilities, interviews with individuals associated with Brenton Point Fire Control Station or its operations, and personal visits to the site. All efforts were directed towards determining types of munitions used at this site, possible disposal areas, and any unknown training areas. Information obtained during this process was used in developing recommendations for further actions at this site.

1.4 Scope

This investigation focused on the potential that OEW and/or CWM contamination could remain on **Brenton Point Fire Control Station**. The DERP-FUDS project number is **D01RI032401**. This report presents the following:

-History of Brenton Point Fire Control Station
-Description and characterization of the immediate surrounding area
-Real estate ownership information
-Findings of visual site inspections
-Confirmed ordnance presence

Available records and a site visit to Brenton Point Fire Control Station will be used to evaluation the potential of ordnance or chemical warfare material contamination.

2.0 CONCLUSIONS

2.1 Summary of Conclusions

2.1.1 **Conventional Ordnance**

Based on the archives searched, interviews, and site inspections, it appears that Brenton Point Fire Control Station had large caliber ammunition (37mm, 90mm, and 155mm), as well as small arms ammunition for security purposes, present at the time of military's use of the site. No evidence was found that these conventional ordnance items or any others were left behind as a result of the operation of Brenton Point Fire Control Station. It is concluded that Brenton Point Fire Control Station has no OEW present.

2.1.2 **Chemical Warfare Materials**

There was no evidence found that any chemical warfare materials were stored, used or disposed of at Brenton Point Fire Control Station.

2.2 Historical Site Summary

Documentation shows that the original lease for the Brenton Point Fire Control Station comprised approximately 17.9 acres. The basic mission of the station was to provide and direct artillery fire as an active element of the Narragansett Bay Harbor Defense. Initially, the Army placed a four gun battery of 155mm guns on "Panama" gun emplacements at the site on 15 June 1942. This battery, Battery I, was later replaced with 90mm and 37mm guns and identified as Anti-Motor Torpedo Boat Battery (AMTB) #3 on 26 March 1943.

The weapons were proposed to be removed from the site on 6 March 1944 and be relocated to Fort Wetherill and Fort Adams. The fixed 90mm guns were to be installed on the modified 3 inch gun emplacements at Fort Wetherill, the mobile 90mm guns were to be stored at Fort Wetherill, and the 37mm guns were suggested for relocation at Fort Adams. The following considerations were made in the proposal: the battery was located on privately owned property at a cost of $3,000 per year; the site was considered too remote for personnel from Fort Adams to keep up operations; the guns only covered the approaches to the East Passage and not the East Passage Proper; and the 37mm guns used for anti-aircraft defense of the site were masked by buildings, limiting their effectiveness.

This proposal was made for gun repositioning in March of 1944. General Orders Number 8 dated 29 February 1944 shows Brenton Point Gun Battery and Fire Control Station on 24 hour alert status. General Order Number 8 with change 1 dated 13 July 1944 shows Brenton the AMTB Battery #3 at Fort Wetherill manning 90mm and 40mm weapons and only the Fire Control Station on 24 hour alert status at Brenton Point. Other documentation shows a field of fire for a 37mm gun only on a map dated 1 February 1945. Thus the exact date of disbandment of the gun is unknown.

In addition to the gun emplacements, there were two Sea Coast Radar (SCR) 296A units emplaced on the site along with dual searchlight No. 14a. The SCR tower located about 400' north of the gun mounts was designated and linked to Battery Grey #14. The SCR tower located about 500' east of the Panama mounts, at Graves Point, was designated and linked to Battery Dickerson #13.

2.3 Real Estate

The actual lease or leases for the Brenton Point Fire Control Station were not located during the archive search. Based on a review of the incomplete real estate information available, it is thought that the site consisted of approximately 17.9 acres (781,634 square feet) and was leased by the military from 12 December 1941 to 30 June 1946. This is based on a summation of Contract No. W1732 eng 52. This document further states that the rent for the site was $3,000 per annum with a $3,096 settlement paid the lessor in lieu of restoration of the released area. An legal definition of the boundary of the site could not be determined from the available information, but the site plan, "Location No. 45A Brenton Point", dated 1 July 1943, revised 1 Feb. '45" is thought to depict the boundaries of the site fairly accurately.

The confusion surrounding the acreage of the property has two components. The first is the result of not having the original lease or any of the supplementary agreements, which must have modified it. The second is that nearly all the located documents specifically referenced three noncontinuous parcels of land at Brenton Point. Their acreage are: .298 acres, .26 acres, and 4.4 acres. A listing of government owned or leased land implies that these tracts were used for a searchlight and the two Sea Coast Radar units respectively. Based on a site layout plan, these 3 non-continuous parcels of land are wholly contained within the 17.9 acres, bounded by Ocean Drive on the west and south and Commonwealth Avenue on the east. The gun emplacements are thought to have utilized the remainder of the leased property.

No additional areas of potential DOD ownership associated with this site were identified through the Archive Search and no significant past ownership relating to ordnance or chemical warfare materials was located. The current property owner of the site is the State of Rhode Island, which operates it as part of the 49.27 acres Brenton Point State Park.

2.4 Site Inspection

A site inspection was by three St. Louis District Corps of Engineers personnel: Greg Kocher, William (Kirk) James, Jennifer James, and Randal S. Curtis. They performed site surveys of the former Brenton Point Fire Control Station, on 19 June 1995 and 31 July 1995. Two visits were made to the site due to discrepancies in the perceived total acreage of the Brenton Point Fire Control Station. Photographs and inspection visit memorandum from the site survey are included as Appendix I and L-2 of the Findings Volume of this ASR. A synopsis of the visit is contained in the subparagraphs that follow.

The ASR inspection team arrived at the former Brenton Point Fire Control Station on 19 June 1995 in the late afternoon for the first site inspection. The team (K. James, J. James and Curtis) covered the 4.4 acres leased by the DOD as described in the Inventory Project Report. This parcel represents only a small portion of the current Brenton Point State Park. At the time of the visit, there were many people enjoying the view of the ocean and the parking lot was about half full. Most of the land was covered with grass, though there were clumps of shrubs taller than 10' and an old stone wall of the type frequently used to denote land parcel boundaries. There has been some major landscaping of the area since the military's use of the site. These changes include the addition of crescent shape drive and parking lot as well as the addition of a flag pole and several monuments to historic Portuguese explorers.

The historical records discovered for the site were sketchy and slightly conflicting. It was unclear what the exact boundaries of the site that the DOD leased were. During the first inspection, it was thought that the land leased was separated into three non-contiguous pieces, all of which were contained within the current State Park. With this in mind the site survey team inspected the portion of the park where these 3 tracts were located. The leased land was part of a large estate, "The Reef", built on several parcels of land which comprise the current state park. The team found the remains of "The Reef" estate stables, an observation platform at Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) coordinates of: N 41° 27' 11.8", W 71° 21' 09.0". The State Park Administration Building is the former servant's quarters/laundry room for the "The Reef" estate. No obvious traces of the main house of "The Reef", which sat between the administration building and the gun mounts, were visible, even though the ground was clear.

According to records found, the military constructed 4 large "Panama" type gun mounts, 4 smaller gun mounts, 2 storage magazines and 2 generator houses to supply electricity to the land parcel on the point. Additionally 2 operation buildings for the sea coast radars were supposed to be situated on two separate tracts. The eastern-most Panama gun emplacement mount for 155mm guns was clearly visible, though none of the other 7 gun mounts were located. The areas where these mounts were supposed to have been located were covered in grass, so it is surmised they were removed or covered up during subsequent landscaping efforts. One on the clumps of 10-12' tall shrubs covered an approximately 2.5' deep depressed area. It was in the general location of where one of the magazines was supposed to be located. There were 3 distinct steps down to the depressed area. The GPS coordinates were: N 41° 27' 10.8", W 71° 21' 19.9". A concrete pad was discovered in the meadow and is probably the location of the western operations building for the site as shown on the INPR sketch 3/3 and Plate 2 of the ASR. No other evidence of the military's use of the land was discovered during the site inspection. No evidence of any ordnance or explosives hazards were discovered during the first site inspection.

Additional historical documentation located after the first site visit indicated that the entire leased parcel for Brenton Point was a contiguous 17.9 acres instead of the originally stated 4.4 non-contiguous acres. The leased parcels roughly correspond to portions of lots 8, 8.5, 9, 10 & 11 and covered the area between Ocean Drive and Commonwealth Ave. The first

site inspection only covered between Ocean Drive on the west and Atlantic Ave on the east, which is roughly half the total. A follow-up site inspection was warranted.

The second inspection took place on 31 July 1995 with Kocher, J. James and Curtis comprising the survey team. They arrived at the former Brenton Point Fire Control Station in the late afternoon. As on the first inspection, there were many people enjoying the park. The team inspected the eastern half of the southern end of Brenton Point State Park. This area is bounded on the west by a gravel service road for the park (i.e. Atlantic Ave) and on the east by the fence line for the Newport Country Club (Commonwealth Ave.). This section of the park was covered with thickets of shrubs and various berry bushes. Though cleared trails are maintained throughout, the vegetation hampered a thorough inspection of this portion of the site. Off of the cleared trails there were numerous unmaintained footpaths present. The team attempted to locate the ground scars and earthworks that had been located on the aerial photo analysis. The positions of the 2 possible earth "berms" and the 2 "square plateaus" were located but no discernable evidence was discovered. The two irregular "s" shaped plateau earthworks were located as $\approx$4' deep gullies. The northern most one was mostly traced, albeit with great difficulty due to the thick vegetative growth. There was recent debris in these gullies but no direct evidence of the military's use of the land was discovered during the site inspection. Additionally, no evidence of any ordnance or explosives hazards were discovered during the second site inspection.

2.5 Confirmed Ordnance Presence

The archive search confirmed that large caliber ammunition (37mm, 90mm, and 155mm), as well as small arms ammunition for security purposes were used by the military at the former Brenton Point Fire Control Station. The archive search did not uncover any indication that these materials are currently present at the former Brenton Point Fire Control Station.

2.6 Potential Ordnance Presence

No indication was discovered during the archive search that any ordnance materials was disposed of at the former Brenton Point Fire Control Station or that any of the materials are still present.

2.7 Uncontaminated Areas

Based on the investigation of historical records reviewed, the results of the site survey, interviews, and aerial photography and map analysis, the entire area of the former Brenton Point Fire Control Station is thought to be free of ordnance and explosive hazards. There is no evidence of chemical warfare materials ever being stored, used or disposed of at this site.

2.8 Site Information Analysis

Based on the results of the Archive Search, conventional ordnance was both stored and utilized at Brenton Point Fire Control Station. The ordnance consisted of large caliber

munitions (i.e. greater than 20mm). All information gathered agrees that the large caliber munitions present were for the four 155mm, four 90mm and two 37mm guns emplaced at the site. Though no specific records were found, it is presumed that Brenton Point also had small arms ammunition present for security purposes. No other ordnance operations were identified with the site.

This archive search did not find any indication of a current ordnance and explosive hazard from the military's use of Brenton Point Fire Control Station. No historical records were found that indicated that any ordnance was left behind or disposed of on site. Interviews with people familiar with the site did not expose any incidents of OEW hazards being found in the past. Aerial photography analysis did not locate any distinct signs of on-site burial. Additionally, the site inspection did not find any evidence of ordnance and explosive hazards being present.

The archives search process did not reveal any certificates of clearance or decontamination at Brenton Point Fire Control Station.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Summary of Recommendations

The Risk Assessment Procedures for Ordnance and Explosive Waste Sites Form, dated 18 April 1994, has been prepared for and is included in Appendix A. Based on the best available data a score of **RAC 5** has been determined for Brenton Point Fire Control Station.

RAC 5 indicates no further consideration by CEHND for OEW or CWM. It is recommended that any further investigations into ordnance and explosive waste or chemical warfare materials at Brenton Point Fire Control Station be terminated at this time.

3.2 Other Environmental Actions

No additional areas of potential environmental concern associated with DOD use of Brenton Point Fire Control Station were identified during the archive search.

3.3 Preliminary Assessment Actions

No additional preliminary assessment actions were identified being required as a result of this ASR of Brenton Point Fire Control Station.

APPENDIX A

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE PROCEDURE FORM

18 Apr 94
Previous editions obsolete

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE FOR
ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE (OEW) SITE

Site Name *Brenton Point Fire Control Station*

Rater's Name *Randal S. Curtis*

Site Location *Newport County, RI* Phone No. *314-331-8786*

DERP Project# *D01RI032401* Organization *CELMS-PM-M*

Date Completed *9 August 1995* RAC Score *5*

OEW RISK ASSESSMENT:

This risk assessment procedure was developed in accordance with MIL-STD 882C and AR 385-10. The RAC score will be used by CEHND to prioritize the remedial action at Formerly Used Defense Sites. The OEW risk assessment should be based upon best available information resulting from records searches, reports of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment actions, and field observations, interviews, and measurements. This information is used to assess the risk involved based upon the potential OEW hazards identified at the site. The risk assessment is composed of two factors, **hazard severity and hazard probability.** Personnel involved in visits to potential OEW sites should view the CEHND videotape entitled "A Life Threatening Encounter: OEW."

Part I. Hazard Severity. Hazard severity categories are defined to provide a qualitative measure of the worst credible mishap resulting from personnel exposure to various types and quantities of unexploded ordnance items.

TYPE OF ORDNANCE
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition	VALUE
Medium/Large Caliber (20 mm and larger)	10
Bombs, Explosive	10
Grenades, Hand and Rifle, Explosive	10
Landmines, Explosive	10
Rockets, Guided Missiles, Explosive	10
Detonators, Blasting Caps, Fuzes, Boosters, Bursters	6
Bombs, Practice (w/spotting charges)	6
Grenades, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Landmines, Practice (w/spotting charges)	4
Small Arms (.22 cal - .50 cal)	1
Conventional Ordnance and Ammunition (Select the largest single value)	*0*

What evidence do you have regarding conventional OEW? ***None.*** *However large caliber munitions (155mm, 90mm and 37mm), as well as small arms were stored and utilized during the military's use of the site.*

B. Pyrotechnics (For munitions not described above)

	VALUE
Munitions (Container) containing White Phosphorus or other Pyrophoric Material (i.e., Spontaneously Flammable)	10
Munitions Containing A Flame or Incendiary Material (i.e., Napalm, Triethylaluminum Metal Incendiaries)	6
Flares, Signals, Simulators, Screening Smokes (other than WP)	4
Pyrotechnics (Select the largest single value)	*0*

What evidence do you have regarding pyrotechnics? ***None.*** *There is no evidence that this sort of material was ever stored or used on this site.*

C. Bulk High Explosives (Not an integral part of conventional ordnance; uncontainerized.)

	VALUE
Primary or Initiating Explosives (Lead Styphnate, Lead Azide, Nitroglycerin, Mercury Azide, Mercury Fulminate, Tetracene, etc.)	10
Demolition Charges	10
Secondary Explosives (PETN, Compositions A, B, C Tetryl, TNT, RDX, HMX, HBX, Black Powder, etc.)	8
Military Dynamite	6
Less Sensitive Explosives (Ammonium Nitrate, Explosive D, etc.)	3
High Explosives (Select the largest single value)	*0*

What evidence do you have regarding bulk explosives? ***None.*** *There is no evidence that this sort of material was ever stored or used on this site.*

D. Bulk Propellants (Not an integral part of rockets, guided missiles, or other conventional ordnance; uncontainerized)

	VALUE
Solid of Liquid Propellants	6
Propellants	*0*

What evidence do you have regarding bulk propellants? ***None.*** *There is no evidence that this sort of material was ever stored or used on this site.*

E. Chemical Warfare Material and Radiological Weapons

	VALUE
Toxic Chemical Agents (Choking, Nerve, Blood, Blister)	25
War Gas Identification sets	20
Radiological	15
Riot Control and Miscellaneous (Vomiting, Tear)	5

Chemical and Radiological (Select the largest single value) *0*

What evidence do you have regarding chemical/radiological OEW? ***None.*** *There is no evidence that this sort of material was ever stored or used on this site.*

==========

Total Hazard Severity Value
(Sum of the Largest Values for A through E--Maximum of 61) *0*
Apply this value to Table 1 to determine Hazard Severity Category.

TABLE 1

HAZARD SEVERITY*

Description	Category	Hazard Severity Value
CATASTROPHIC	I	21 and greater
CRITICAL	II	10 to 20
MARGINAL	III	5 to 9
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	1 to 4
**NONE		0

*** Apply Hazard Severity Category to Table 3**

**If Hazard Severity Value is 0, you do not need to complete Part II. Proceed to Part III and use a RAC Score of 5 to determine your appropriate action.

Part II. Hazard Probability. The probability that a hazard has been or will be created due to the presence and other rated factors of unexploded ordnance or explosive materials on a formerly used DOD site.

AREA, EXTENT, ACCESSIBILITY OF OEW HAZARD
(Circle all values that apply)

A. Location of OEW Hazards

	VALUE
On the surface	5
Within Tanks, Pipes, Vessels or Other confined locations	4
Inside walls, ceilings, or other parts of Buildings and Structures	3
Subsurface	2

Location (Select the single largest value) ____

What evidence do you have regarding location of OEW? _____

_____

B. Distance to nearest inhabited locations or structures likely to be at risk from OEW hazard (roads, playgrounds, and buildings).

	VALUE
Less than 1250 feet	5
1250 feet to 0.5 miles	4
0.5 miles to 1.0 miles	3
1.0 miles to 2.0 miles	2
Over 2 miles	1

Distance (Select the single largest value) ____

What are the nearest inhabited structures? _____

_____

C. Numbers of buildings within a 2 mile radius measured from the OEW hazard area, not the installation boundary.

	VALUE
26 and over	5
16 to 25	4
11 to 15	3
6 to 10	2
1 to 5	1
0	0

Number of Buildings (Select the single largest value) ____

Narrative _____

_____

D. Types of Buildings (within a 2 mile radius)

	VALUE
Educational, Child Care, Residential, Hospitals, Hotels, Commercial, Shopping Centers	5
Industrial, Warehouse, etc.	4
Agricultural, Forestry, etc.	3
Detention, Correctional	2
No Buildings	0

Types of Buildings (Select the largest single value) ____

Describe types of buildings in the area. _____

_____

E. Accessibility to site refers to access by humans to ordnance and explosive wastes. Use the following guidance:

BARRIER	VALUE
No barrier or security system	5
Barrier is incomplete (e.g. in disrepair or does not completely surround the site). Barrier is intended to deny egress from the site, as for a barbed wire fence for grazing.	4
A barrier, (any kind of fence in good repair) but no separate means to control entry. Barrier is intended to deny access to the site.	3
Security guard, but no barrier	2
Isolated site	1
A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the facility; or An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the facility; and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates, or other entrances to the facility (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrances, or controlled roadway access to the facility).	0

Accessibility (Select the single largest value) ____

Describe the site accessibility. _____

_____

F. Site Dynamics - This deals with site conditions that are subject to change in the future, but may be stable at the present. Examples would be excessive soil erosion by beaches or streams, increasing land development that could reduce distances from the site to inhabited areas or otherwise increase accessibility.

	VALUE
Expected	5
None Anticipated	0

Site Dynamics (Select largest value) ____

Describe the site dynamics. _____

_____

Total Hazard Probability Value
(Sum of Largest Values for A through F--Maximum of 30) _____
Apply this value to Hazard Probability Table 2 to determine Hazard Probability Level.

TABLE 2

HAZARD PROBABILITY

Description	Level	Hazard Probability Value
FREQUENT	A	27 or greater
PROBABLE	B	21 to 26
OCCASIONAL	C	15 to 20
REMOTE	D	8 to 14
IMPROBABLE	E	less than 8

*** Apply Hazard Probability Level to Table 3.**

Part III. Risk Assessment. The risk assessment value for this site is determined using the following Table 3. Enter with the results of the hazard probability and hazard severity values.

TABLE 3

Probability Level		FREQUENT A	PROBABLE B	OCCASIONAL C	REMOTE D	IMPROBABLE E
Severity Category:						
CATASTROPHIC	I	1	1	2	3	4
CRITICAL	II	1	2	3	4	5
MARGINAL	III	2	3	4	4	5
NEGLIGIBLE	IV	3	4	4	5	5

RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (RAC)

RAC 1 Expedite INPR, recommending further action by CEHND - Immediately call CEHND-ED-SY--commercial (205) 955-4968 or DSN 645-4968.

RAC 2 High priority on completion of INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.

RAC 3 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.

RAC 4 Complete INPR - Recommend further action by CEHND.

RAC 5 Usually indicates that no further action (NOFA)is necessary. Submit NOFA and RAC to CEHND.

Part IV. Narrative. Summarize the documented evidence that supports this risk assessment. If no documented evidence was available, explain all the assumptions that you made.

*The RAC score assigned to **Brenton Point Fire Control Station** is 5.*

*This is based on an Hazard Severity rating of **"None"** as determined from Part I. An Hazard Probability rating, Part II, was not determined since the Hazard Severity rating was "None".*

*Based on the records search, site inspection and interviews, there is no evidence that any of the conventional ordnance assigned to the site was left behind after the military's use. Additionally, there is no evidence to indicate any other type of ordnance or chemical warfare materials was ever stored or used at **Brenton Point Fire Control Station**.*

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

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GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

AAF	Army Air Field
AA	Anti-Aircraft
AEC	Army Environmental Center
AGO	Adjutant General's Office
AP	Armor Piercing
APC-T	Armor Piercing Capped with Tracer
APDS	Armor Piercing Discarding Sabot
APERS	Antipersonnel
APT	Armor Piercing with Tracer
ASR	Archive Search Report
Aux	auxiliary
BAR	Browning Automatic Rifle
BD	Base Detonating
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
BE	Base Ejection
BGR	Bombing and Gunnery Range
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CADD	Computer-Aided Drafting and Design
Cal	Caliber
CBDA	Chemical and Biological Defense Agency
CBDCOM	Chemical and Biological Defense Command
CE	Corps of Engineers
CEHND	Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division
CELMS	Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act - 1980
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second

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COE	Chief of Engineers
COMP	Composition
CTG	Cartridge
CSM	Chemical Surety Material
CSM	Command Sergeant Major
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
DA	Department of the Army
DARCOM	Development and Readiness Command
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DERP-FUDS	Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERDA	Environmental Restoration Defense Account
FDE	Findings and Determination of Eligibility
FFMC	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation
FLCH	Flechette
FS	Feasibility Study
FWS	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GIS	Graphic Information System
GSA	General Services Administration
HE	High Explosive
HEAT	High Explosive Anti-Tank
HEI	High Explosive Incendiary
HEP	Plastic

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HE-S	Illuminating
HTRW	Hazardous Toxic and Radioactive Waste
HTW	Hazardous and Toxic Waste
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
INPR	Inventory Project Report
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
M	Army and Air Force model designation
MCX	Mandatory Center of Expertise
MG	Machine Gun
MG	Major General
Mk	Mark (Navy model designation)
mm	Millimeter
MT	Mechanical Time
MTSQ	Mechanical Time Super Quick
NAS	Naval Air Station
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEW	Net Explosive Weight
NFS	National Forest Service
NG	National Guard
NGVD	Net Geodetic Vertical Datum
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOFA	No Further Action
NPRC	National Personnel Records Center
NRC	National Records Center
OEW	Ordnance and Explosive Waste
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PD	Point Detonating
PIBD	Point Initiating, Base Detonating
PL	Public Law
QASAS	Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Brenton Point Fire Control Station
Newport, Rhode Island
Newport County

Project Number - D01RI032401

RA	Removal Action
RAC	Risk Assessment Code
RD	Remedial Design
RG	Record Group
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SLD	St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SSHP	Site Safety and Health Plan
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Units
TECOM	Test Evaluation Command
TEU	Technical Escort Unit
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TP	Target Practice
USA	United States of America
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USADACS	U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School
USAED	U.S. Army Engineer District
USAEDH	U.S. Army Engineer Division, Huntsville, AL
USATHMA	U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Army
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WAA	War Assets Administration
WD	War Department
WNRC	Washington National Records Center

APPENDIX C

REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

Ordnance and Explosive Waste
Chemical Warfare Material
Archives Search Report

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Brenton Point Fire Control Station
Newport, Rhode Island
Newport County

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APPENDIX C

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